Second week of the engagement of the distinguished Actress, MRS, EMMA WALLEB,

Assisted by the celelanted American Tragedist, MB. WALLER. MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, will be performed THE MASKED BIDERS.

Cleanor, Mrs. Emma Waller; Sir Everard Tracy, Mr. Waller; Haster Hugh, Mr. Sharidan; Osak, Morton, Mr. Meytimer; Shelin, Mr. Chaplin; Cleely, Miss Leclore; Martha, Miss Warren.

Letty, Paidy O' Bourke, Mad'lle Adelaide, Mad'lle Franconi, Joulina Essafras, Miss Fattuy Den-ham; Pubetillous Eliquette, Ar. Januings; Clod. Mr. Rouse. Mr. Rouse.

Norma-Time Changes.—Doors open at M to 7.

Performance will commence at M past 7.

NATIONAL THEATER -JOHN BATES, Manager; J. G. HANGER, Stage Manager. THIS EVENING, December 10, ard every ing until further notice, the legendary dra-spectacle ensitted CAPTAIN KYD;

OR, THE WITCH OF HURLSATE. Robert Lester, Robert Moore, Captain Kyd, Mr. J. G. Hanley; Turril, Mr. Hamilick, Morsebean Hemlock, Mr. Robert, Kate of Belmont, Miss Howard; Grace Fringwood, Miss Prostor; Elspey, Witch of Hurigate, Mrs. Laws.

pey, Witch of Hurigate, Mrs. Laws.
To conclude with the farce of
A KISS IN THE DARA,
Selim Pettibone, Mr. Robson, Frank Fathom, Mr.
Eand; Mrs. Pettibone, Miss Prector.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. The performance commences at 7% o'clock.
The National Hotel, adjoining the Theater, is now upon for the reception of guests. Rooms can be obtained by day or week, and meals furnished at all hours.

SMITH & NIXON'S HALL.

THREE GRAND OPERATIC CONCERTS. Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday Evenings, December 12, 14 and 15.

THE LINDSAY OPERATIC CONCERTS. MRS, LINDSAY, the great English Prima Don-na, from Julien's Exeter Hall Concerts, and the Queen's Concert Room, London, will make her first appearance in this city, in a series of Operatic Con-certs, on WEDNESDAY EVENTING, December 12, pasisted by the following acknowledged artists:

MISS CABRIE HOLBROOK, The Young and Ravorite Soprano MR. LINZEN, MR. FRAZER,

MR. A. PICKET, and Also, Duffner's Benutiful Orchestrian Will, in compliance with the wishes of many tadies of this city, be introduced for the first time in a Concert Hall. This great Instrument of Mechanical Ingenuity is aspable of performing upward of FORTY DIFFERENT SELECTIONS from the Grand Operas of the best masters, Doni Two of Chickering's best Planos, furnished by Moonrs. Smith & Nixon, will be used on each occasion.

Boloard vocal Accompanists, Signors ALTIMINI and HENRI ANDRES.

Prices of admission to these Grand Entertain-

and HENRI ANDRES.

Prices of admission to these Grand Entertainments, 50 cents. Tickets to be had at all the Music Stores.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert commences at a clock. CHURCH'S GREAT PAINTING,

THE HEART OF THE ANDES!

Is now on exhibition at PIKE'S OPERA-HOUSE, From Q A. M. to 6 P. M. and 7 to 9 P. M.

Admission 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents. sur Visitors are requested to bring their opera-

GREAT REDUCTION

In Prices!

A GROVER & BAKER

SEWING-MACHINE

For \$40!

The only Company that manufactures the two vari-rieties of Machines,

Shuttle-stitch!

Double-lock

RICHTON OF THE PROPERTY. LOOK AT THE NEW LIST OF PRICES!

Plain finished Family Machine, extra speed \$40 Plain finished Family Machine, large size, oxtra speed Formerly \$65.

Full-plated and organizated Machine, extra Formerly \$75. Full-plated and ornamented Bachine, large

Full-plated and ornamented Machine, in case, extra speed....... Formerly 8100.

We have recently introduced a new SHUTTLE MATTHINE for failure' use, which is acknowledged to be superior to any of its kind in the market, PRICE \$50.

GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO.,

Western Depot and Sales-room, noi7-x 58 West Fourth-st.

THE QUAKER

A NEW PATTERN.

HAS A LARGE OVEN, LARGE PLUES, an excellent draught, is heavy and durable, plain and nest in design, and is altogether the

Best Coal Cooking Stove Yet Offered to the Public. One can be seen in operation daily at J. F. MER-BILL'S Captral Stove Store, 200 West Figh-st, corner of Home. Bread will be baked at 11 o'clock in the morning. and between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Cal and see how it works.

J. F. MERRILL, 200 Fifth-st., corner of Home.

YOUNA. WALLINGFORD,

BANKER AND ALEB IN EXCHANGE, No. 59 HALP hird-st., Cincinnati.

Wen a, Boys - Ultra. - VALENCIA BAI-min and Thick Baistor, Berdweit F mee, de-fises and Childragirants, new Circus, etc., et o-to-de. ALSC 180 dees. - bloth and Vice.

Cincinnati Dail

CINCINNATI, MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 10, 1860.

PRICE ONE CENT

serves:

The Lendon Times on Lincoln's Election

What the Thunderer Thicks of it.

The London Times, of the 21st ult., ob-

Heretofore, when a Prezident has been elected, he has been supported at least by a minority in every State of the Union. But in the present instance there is a considerable number of States in which not a single

rote was cast for the successful candidate This, it is said, and not without some show of justice, tends directly to that state of par-ties against which Washington emphatically

counseled his fellow-citizens—the dividing themselves into factions designated by geo

had even a minority in the slave States, this has happened because on questions relating to the extension or maintenance of slavery

a great number of the Southern States allo

of no minority.

A man may have opinions adverse t

slavery, and a man may reside in a slave State, but he can not do both these things at

be no minority in favor of the President elec-in some of the States, it is because in them

on the question of slavery, there is no free discussion, no liberty of thought, speech, writing or action; and it is to this source,

naiorities and minorities on the

the Church.

question; in the South there is at leas

apparent unanimity, just as there is an ap-pearance of a universal belief in the Roman Catholic religion in Spain or in the States of

Another effect of the change which has

just taken place is one not peculiar to Amer-ica, but which was strongly felt in England thirty years ago. The Southerners and their

allies, owing to a tenure of office extending

over so many years, have obtained a mo-nopoly of official knowledge and aptitude. So long and so firmly established has been their dynasty that the cause of the North

has been deserted in despair by the ablest of

ment men of the same party, have allied themselves to the South, and sought, by con-

cessions to the slave-owning interest, to ob-tain a position which they believed the North would never be able to give them.

alarm of the South.

Upon the whole, though we do not expect

employed in tasks more worthy of a State

tardy echo of those humane doctrines to which England has so long become a con-

The Modern Cincinnatus's Rettrement

The Marvelous Change in Garibald's Home.

The Gazetta di Torino gives us some par

ticulars of Garibaldi's landing in his little

the King galantuomo; secondly, because he is is finally free from the numberless petitions with which he was pestered. He

speaks with enthusiasm of his regained free-dom, and he has been anxious to extend it

even to his three war-horses, which he with his own hands unsaddled and unbridled and allowed freely to run about the country the

moment he set foot on his own isle. So eager was the Dictator to be free from the cares of State, that he with his own hands

resented the mooring cable of the vessel which was to waft him away from Naples to

Caprera. He expresses, however, the greatest faith in the future of Ifaly, and in the character of King Victor Emmanuel.

The Movimento of Genoa relates the fol-

When Garibaldi arrived at Caprera, he was

When Garibaldi arrived at Caprera, he was astonished to find the appearance of the island quite changed. Instead of the stony desert he had left, he saw before him well-cultivated fields and boautiful phantations, with shady groves and spacious avenues. It looked as if a magician had been there, and struck the island with his wand, bidding nature forthwith to lavish her treasures on this charge root. But the General was still fur-

chosen spot. But the General was still fur-ther surprised when, instead of the humble cottage, an elegant villa stood before him, on entering which the mystery was soon ex-plained—for lol on the walls of a fine large

hall there hung the portrait of his friend, Victor Emmanuel, who had turned his ab-sence to account in order to prepare the sur-

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO THE CROTON WATER-

WORKS IN NEW YORK,-Feiday's New York

A serious accident has occurred to the

pipes which supply the Croton water to the city, which will have the effect of depriving many of our citizens of that much-prized luxury for several days. About eleven o'clock on Wednesday night, the two large

mains in the Fifth-avenue were broken by the coormous weight of materials piled upon

the enormous weight of materials piled upon them in grading and paving the avedue, and by the time the Chief Engineer of the Croton Department had reached the spot, at half-past twelve o'clock, all the water in the lower reservoir was arhausted. It will probably be three or four days, and perhaps a week, before the damage can be properly repaired. Meantime, steps have been taken to prevent any undue waste of water.

owing curious anecdote:

Times says:

island home:

graphical limits. It must always be red, however, that if Mr. Lincoln l

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS. Day Expression 19:00 A. M. 7:00 P. M. Columbus Accommodation. 19:0 P. M. 11:02 A. M. Xenia Accommodation. 19:0 P. M. 11:02 A. M. Xenia Accommodation. 19:0 P. M. 11:02 A. M. Circimeti, Hamilton and Dayton 11:0 A. M. 11:15 A. M. Hamilton Accommodation, 5:30 A. M. 7:55 A. M. Indianapolis and Sandusky Expression 19:0 P. M. 11:15 A. M. Tolidak Propies in Columbia 20:0 P. M. 11:15 A. M. Tolidak Propies in Columbia 20:0 P. M. 11:15 A. M. Tolidak Propies in Columbia 20:0 P. M. 11:15 A. M. Tolidak Propies in Columbia 20:0 P. M. 11:15 A. M. Tolidak Propies in Columbia 20:0 P. M. 11:15 A. M. Tolidak Propies in Columbia 20:0 P. M. 11:15 A. M. Tolidak Propies in Columbia 20:0 P. M. 11:15 A. M. Tolidak Propies In Columbia 20 Express transcomments 1.50 P. M. 6:50 P. M. 70:50 P. M. 11:22 P. M. 70:60 P. M. 11:22 P. M. 70:40 P. M. 11:22 P. M. 70:40 P. M. 12:55 A. M. Hamilton Accommodation.

VOL. IV, NO. 109.

Ohio and MississippiMorning Express 7.70 A.M. 18:60 P. M. Louisville Accommodation, 4:30 P. M. 13:25 P. M. Night Express 7:30 P. M. 5:50 A.M. Prior and Michigan-lydos and Michigan-piedo, Detroit and Chicago 7:45 A. M. 11:20 P. M.

Sedo, Detreit and Chicago bledo, Detreit and Chicago Kestacky Central—

Day Express 5:50 P. M. 5:37 P. M.
Account dation 2:10 P. M. 11:00 A. M.

The trains on the lattic Mismi and Cincinnati,
Habilton and Payton Roads are run by Columbus
time, which is seven minutes faster than Cincinnati
line.

time.
The trains on the Obio and Mississippi and In-diamencies and Chelmati Boods are run by Vin-conestime, which is ten minutes slower than Cla-ciansti time.

VARIETIES.

The deaths in New Orleans for the week ending last Tuesday numbered 136. The census shows the total population of Pennsylvania to be 2,913,081, an increase since 1850 of 601,255 souls!

The United States Treasury has paid about \$200,000 to members, since the meeting of

There are two languages that are uni! versal—one love and the other money. The women understand one, and men the other. Adah Isases Menken has become the danscuse of the Stadt Theater-the German theater in the Bowery, New York.

Some of the carriage-manufactories in Rahway, New Jersey, have suspended opera-

The South Carolina Railroad has turned off 200 men, for want of the means to keep hem employed. Rev. Jesse Hartwell, one of the oldest reachers in this State, died a few days ago,

Arrangements are being made to import into this country next year a great number of Arabian horses.

The sentence of John Schoenwald who was to be hanged last Friday in St. Louis, has been commuted to imprisonment for life A newspaper thief in Worcester, Mass., has been sent to the House of Correction for stealing a copy of the Spy from the door of

Yes is the lover's pass-word to the king-dom of Heaven, into which it permits him to enter and find the angel his heart has

Charlotte Cushman is creating a dramatic sensation in Boston. The Athenians thinks the has lost none of her fine artistic powers, but, like good wine, has improved with age. Dennis Karany and his two little boys were drowned at Milwaukie, Wisconsia, the other evening, by breaking through the ice on the river. The inmates of the State Lunatic Asylum

at Taunton, Massachusetts, were furnished with a Thanksgiving dinner. They were thankful, we suppose, for their insanity. Another of Washington's servauts has

turned up in Pike County, Missouri, an old negro of ninety-six years, who is likly to live a good while yet.

Eighteen hundred and thirty-nine persons died in New York City during the five weeks beginning October 28, and ending December 1, 1860, an average of more than fifty-two each day.

The Mobile (Ala.) Register concludes an article by saying: "After Southern independence is declared, we may treat with any and all foreign States.

Miss Henriquez, the daughter of a wellknown and eminent merchant of New York, made a most successful debut at Wallack's Theater, in that city.

Owen Hanley was run over and instantly killed at Rutland, Vt., recently, and the body so shockingly mangled as to be unrecogniz-

Friday night, a store at East Haddam Conn., was destroyed by fire, and in the ruins were found the charred remains of a woman. The mystery is as yet unexplained. Jss. Brown, a coal-boat pilot, was stabbed and instantly killed by Squire Lochery, a plasterer, the other evening, in a grocery, in

Louisville, Ky. Stephen Grayman died mysteriously in Halifax County, N. C., last week, and ex-emination proved that he had been poisoned

Some of the Hindoo Brahmins are said to be the most profligate of men, though they are generally regarded as saints by the people.

James Evans, at Delaware, in this State on Sunday last, while laboring under an attack of delirium tremens, threw himself into

a well and was drowned. The failure of Scott, Stewart & Co., of Windham, in this State, is announced, ow-ing to the depreciation in cheese. Liabili-

The Mahoning County (Ohio) Sentinel says:
"John Kingensmith has been convicted of
the murder of Archibald Reeve, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for life."

A clothes-thief at Lyons, N. Y., in a tussle with the owner of the linen, the other night, left his watch and the bag of plunder behind

The decoction of the leaves of the coca, recently introduced into Europe, is exciting attention as possessing a peculiar stimulating power, and favoring digestion. A woman named Kate Bailey, was shot and severely wounded in Thomasville, Ga., the other night, by a young man named Kellam.

Catharine Conner has been detected and sentenced to six mouths in the Penitentiary, for stealing large numbers of children's hoods from the Syracuse, N. Y., public

At an administrator's sale in Pickens County, Ala., negroes sold for tip top prites, common field hands running up to \$1,400 and

The Empress Eugene was, at last accounts, at Edinburg, and about to start for Hamilton Palace. She was to be back in Paris to-

The Prince of Wales has resumed his licgiste studies at Oxford, after spending ly about a week at home after his return from his American tour. Paris letter-writers say that two attempts were made to assassinate Louis Napoleon turing the first week of October, but that the press was silent on the subject.

The Duke of Weilington in Two Characrers-The Iron Duke in a Good and Ill

Temper. In a work just issued in London, entitles Traits of Characters being Leanty five Years' Literary and Personal Recollections, by a Cotemporary, there is the following interesting sketch of the late Duke of Wellington. The

writer is a lady: THE DUE! IN A BAD TEMPER. My friend, when so unusual and important any trieno, when so an alliant map can an event was to take place as a visit to the world's greatest living hero, had to en especial pairs with her toilette, which, ou this occasion, was in faultless ture and of costly material. She really looked so be witching, that I told her, as we drove along, that I was sure the Iron Duke would find her irrestable, and surrender a ready accordance to he

We arrived at his well-known residence at the exact moment intimated—half-past nine in the morning—and were shown into a large, of course handsomely-furnished a large, of course handsomely-furnished room, into which, as it was the depth of winter, sundry domestics were constantly entering to attend to and replacial the fire. Each time the door opened was a trial of nerve to my poor young friend, as she imagined it ushered in the Duke. After we had waited what seemed to our impatience a considerable time, unaunounced, unattended, the Hero of Waterloo auddenly stood before us.

The absymptors of his entrance completely.

The abruptness of his entrance completely threw me off my guard, and I exclaimed aloud, very stupidly, now, I think, 'It is the

He was dressed in full uniform, as he was He was diessed in full uniform, as he was about to proceed to some court or military eeremonial, I forget which, held that day, it can not surely be necessary that I should enter into a description of his appearance and features, which cauntiess portraits have made familiar to every man, woman and child in the British Empire. In all the infinity of pictures and busts taken of him, afficient likeness is porneturated to transmit sufficient likeness is perpetuated to transmian accurate idea of him to posterity, and the unborn will see the type of fashion of him whose glory will last while England herself services. The only thing that struck me when brought into personal contact with him, was that he seemed much shirter than I had fancied he tooked on horse-back, where alone I had seen him before. My friend, who ordinagily was remarkable for the ease and gracefulness of her manner, or the case and graculties of all manner, or this unfortunate occasion completely lost all self-possession; and in fact, was speechless and unable to stammer out one articulate word. The Duke regarded her for awhile with cold and pitiless gaze, nor sought in the remotest degree to remove or dissipate the •confusion which so overpow-eringly and really distressingly overcame

Finding she did not speak, he said, in a voice of exceeding sternness, "What paper is that you had in your hand?" She faltered out that it embodied the petition that she came to request in behalf of her relative. "Give it me!" he said. He took it from her hand and read it attentively over; and then, it took the most than the said. tones the most curt, most harsh, mos palessly and inexorably decisive, said, "l

hopsiessly and inexorably decisive, said, "I am not the proper person to apply to about this.—I could not do it if I wished—I do not know that I should if I could.'

In corveying this cruel negative, not one softening tone of manner—not one transient look of sympathy or admiration in any wise mingled with or mitigated the pain he inflicted on his beautiful suppliant. I was perrified that a man could be so ungentle and uncounteous to saw woman, much less to uncourfeous to any woman, much less to such a one as then stood before him. Nor can I now account for his severe, I may plmost add ungentlemanly, reception of her except by the supposition that he was anpoyed at her exceeding nervousness-a phase of feeling alike to him unknows-perhaps incomprehensible; and possibly he thought it was assumed for effect, which it certainly were not; and as he was known to detect any thing approximating to affectation or unreality, resolved, it might be, to punish what he fancied an exhibition of it.

But if I was astonished at his treatment of Mrs. —, I was yet more immeasurably so when, as I had never opened my lips except to utter the exclamation as he entered the room, he came up to me, took hold of both room, he came up to me, took hold of both my hands, and said in the gentlest and blandest of tones. "Is there anything I can do for you?" "No, thank your Grace—I merely came as this lady's friend," was my reply. And so our brief interview terminated; and from the moment we entered the carriage that awaited us to the period when we arrived at my friend's house, I was entertained with nothing but the most vehament anathemas uttered by her against the "brutality" of the Duke, as she called it, and wondering amazement at the cause of his

wondering amazement at the cause of his extraordinary urbanity to me. THE DUER IN A GOOD TEMPER. Describing a subsequent interview in which she herself walted upon the Duke requesting permission to dedicate to him a new work the writer says: He received me most court cously and kindly, himself rising to place a chair for me. He looked at me with intense scrutiny, and then reverted to the subject

which had led me to seek the interview, ask-ing, "Teil me—have I not seen you before? I sm sure I have." It was said he never forgot any one he had once spoken to. I then recounted my former interview, when I accompanied Mrs.

Ob, I remember it perfectly—the lively
woman that was so frightened at me. I did woman that was so trightened at me. I dai not like her, I thought her artificial. I take likings and dislikings in a moment. I thought, after you were gone, of your re-fusal when I offered to do any thing for you. It is not often this occurs to me; I as-

sure you it is much more frequently I have to say no"—laughing heartily as he said it. "But, come now, tell me all about yourself. Are your parents living? are you a widow? have you any children? and what made you literary? These interrogatories were spoken somewhat rapidly. I then gave him a short biography of my then brief, but 100 eventful life, to the details of which he listened with the deepest interest—going into the minutest facts—commencing with singular shrewd-ness and sagacity on some of the events nar-rated. He showed an extraordinary aptness in discerning truth. A casual word or ex-pression sufficed for him at once to comprethe course of my brief history, I had to tell him of sorrow suffered, wrong inflicted, nothing could exceed the kindly—I might say tender—sympathy he swinced. Of my father he inquired much. When I told him he had been identified greatly with Wilberforce and others in writing pamphlets, &c., toward the achievement of that great and noble work, the abolition of the slave trade: "Was your father English? You are not an

Your Grace, I am a Scotchwoman. "Yell, you may be, though you are not the least like one; but I am certain of this— you have Italian blood in your velus—you are the image of an Italian lady I once took a great interest in.' (I wonder who it was?) "I thought so the instant I saw you some years since."

Had be been a friend of years—one connected by ties of long companionship and intimacy—he could not have entered with

intimacy—he could not have entered with more anxious, eager interest into my plans and projects, hor furnished me with wiser, safer counsel for my future career.

White talking with him I could scarcely imagine that in the simple, unaffected man before me, the warm and kind sympathizer with woman's griefs, the familiar adviser in the minor occurrences of a life so different from his, it was the britable Duke of Waltington I was conversing with, the greatest warrior of the age, the profound statesman and legislator—he, too, who, as rumor had

secreed, was entitled to his sobrigget of the | An Ineffensive Englishman Lynched in ron Duke from his stern invulnerability to ity, compassion or sympathy. Never in my experience of life had I met with a man more gracious in manner. I was as per-fectly at my case while talking to him as if he had been one of my oldest, most familiar

Prespect of Another European War-The Treubics and Present Quandary of Aca-The London Times, received by the Saxo

nia, observes: The Internal state of Austria become every day more precarious. The Hungarians are the most determined, though the most moderate of rebeln. They do not, like the French in their various revolutions, seek to overthrow a dynasty, or, like the Italians to They are so far acquiescent in their prosent dynasty that they do not wish for mayother, and, though the Germans are to the Magyars as foreigners, yet so many of the former race are settled in the country what no thought of a general expulsion can be entertained. But the determination to insist on the old his-torical rights of the country is as firm as ever, and, in case of their being refered, the people are quite ready to assert them by force of arms. The estimate of the insurrectionary impulse of a country must vary according to the temperament of the ob-

server.

It may be said, however, that, according to the most trustworthy authority, there is ess discord between the races, and less difcrence of views between the aristocracy and persantry, than was the case in 1830. Then, there were two widely-aundered parties in Hungary—the party which made the constitutional movement, and the party which under Kossuth converted it into a Democratic experiment. The decay of these invalves makes Hungary more powerful. rivalries makes Hungary more powerful than ever, and a more dangerous enemy to the Austrian system of government. Unless sternly opposed, Hungary will be certain to give its assistance to Italy by a timely diversion. We can, indeed, only imagine one cure for the evils of Austria, one escape from the many dangers which threaten her.

It is to abandon the province which is her vulnerable point. Should she give up Venitin as soon as ber dignity will allow, and on terms consistent with her interest, both England and France would be glad to see England and France would be glad to see her constitute herself a really strong Power in Central Europe. This sacrifice would allow the Emperor to make the concession to Hungary which can alone insure the allegiance of that Kingdom. On the ather hand, if Austria persist in her present course, she mat sink into hand, and want with the hand, must sink into bankruptcy unfor the burden of war expenses. With an impossible posi-tiou to maintain in Venitia, and an impend-ing insurrection at her back, her rain is a mere question of time, and is as certain as that of the vassal sovereignty of Naples.

Reception in Edinburg. The Edinburg Scotsman observes:

The precise hour of Her Imperial Majesty's arrival in Edinburg being quite unknown beforehand, even to the railway officials or the most prescient of the public, sewral trains from the south were awaited during the afternoon by a number of ladies and gentlemen who had obtained access to the platform, and who, notwithstanding more than one disappointment, were sure to return in timedar the next train. Accordingly, when the eight o'clock express came in with the imperial party, about a couple of hundred of well-dressed people had taken up their places on the platform and outside the station. The Empress was attired in deep mourning (for the recent death of Her Majesty's only sis-ter, the Duchess d'Aiba), and on stepping from the train she was received with enthusinstic acclamations by the assemblage In accordance with previous instructions the preprieter of Douglas's Hotel had a numthe proprietor of Douglas's Hotel had a number of private estriages in readiness, to which the Empress and her attendants immediately made their way, though not without some little difficulty, from the eager, though almost involuntary pressure of the rapidly-increasing crowd. The carriages drove off to Douglas's Hotel, followed by another hearty cheer. A considerable crowd had also assembled in front of the hotel, and there the Empress was again greeted with a hearty sempress was again greeted with a hearty Scottish welcome. These demonstrations, however, were necessarily confined to a few hundreds of the inhabitants. on Saturday evening, and even yesterday, Her Majesty's

presence was not known generally in the Yesterday morning, the Empress with her resterday morning, the Empress with her suite attended St. Mary's Church, Broughton-street, where high Mass was celebrated, and, after an address by Bishop Gillis, a Te Deum for the safe return of the Prince of Wales was performed. A considerable number of people had collected in Iront of the church when the Imperial party came up, and inside the building was densely provided but the the building was densely crowded; but the as-emblage conducted themselves with the utmost decorum; and we understand that the Empress, on this, as on several other oc-casions during her journey and since her arrival in Edingburg, expressed to her at-tendants her warm appreciation of the cor-dial and respectful welcome which she had ware where met with. The Imperial party waiked to and from the chapel, and the Empress (whose health, by-the-by, would scarely seem to warrant the application of the term delicate), did not seem in the least put about by the journey to the noted having to be taken through a small anon shower. o be taken through a smart snow shower.

Extraordinary Phenomena in Boring for Oil in Canada. Truman Smith furnishes the Port Huron

(Mich.) Press with the following particulars in relation to the recent discovery of an oil spring in the township of Sombra, Canada: The location is on the farm of Mr. Jacob Hillier, on Black Creek. It seems that Mr. Smith and a number of other residents of Michigan went over to Hillier's farm in the early part of October, and commenced boring, some fifteen or twenty feet from the creek, under the belief that oil would be found, and on the 17th of the month, when they had got down about fifty-seven feet, they struck a

vein of gas.
On removing their auger, which was several inches in diameter, the gas rushed with eral inches in diameter, the gas rushed with great force from the sperture, and continued to throw up dry sand for an hour. It then coastd, and the boring was resumed; but as soon as this was done, the gas again rushed up with such violence as to throw the drill—a piece of iron one and a half inches in dismeter, eight feet long and weighing fifty pounds—clean out of the hole; and it coating the discharge graved, water and stones. tinued to discharge gravel, water and stones, some of the latter weighing twenty-five pounds, up into the air a distance of 100 feet.

pounds, up into the air a distance of 100 feet.

The stream widened out to the diameter of a barrel, after leaving the hole, and the quantity was such as to raise the creek considerable above its ordinary level, though it is here twenty-five feet wide. After the flow of water subsided, the gas was fired, and an explosion took place which shook the ground for ha fa mile, and then continued te send up a sheet of flame as high as the water had previously gone. This flame could be seen for miles, and was ultimately extinguished with great difficulty. It is thought the oil spring, for such it has proved to be, will be one of the best in the county.

Mississippi-His Outrageons and Inhuman Treatment for Alleged Tampering With Slaves-An Account of his Painful Experiences. Saturday's St. Louis Democrat has the

following:

A respectable-looking man named Wm. Smithyman, a native of England, and for several years a resident of Junean County, Wis., arrived in this city on Tuesday, from Memphis, by the steamboat J. D. Perry. Mr. Smithyman was driven from Mississippi last work after suffering severa injuries for week, after suffering severe injuries for crimes alleged against him, but of which he declares his entire innocence. He was formerly employed in this city for a few weeks, as a miller in the Planter's Mills, on Frank-lin-avenue, and went to Mississippi for emplayment in June last. He bore latters of recommendation and character, and obtained work in Panola and De Soto Counties, near the Tennessee line. He worked tor several parties, dressing mill-stones, and met with no opposition from any party whatever till a week ago yesterday, when he started for Looxahomie, De Soto County, for Senatobia Station, on the Tennessee and Mississippi Railroad, seven miles distant, employing a begro to carry himself and trunk in a wagon to the railroad. He was then on his way to

Arriving at Senatobia after dark, he pro-ceeded to look up some freight for the ne-gro's owner, and in doing so went into the freight depot. While there, three or four-persons approached him, and asked where he was going and what he was doing. He told them he was looking for some freight for Looxahomic, but they charged him with being an Abolitionist and a suspicious per-son, and seized and threw him into afreight-car, which they locked, and then went up into the village to tell the story. The negro was also arrested, and, as afterward appeared, was threatened with instant death if he didn confess that the man in the freight-car had endeavored to persuade him to run off. The negro thinking, probably, to save himself from torture, said that such was the case, but notwithstanding the confession, he was se-

rerely flogged.

About ten o'clock a crowd of thirty or forty returned to the railroad station, took Smithman out and marched him into the woods. There they stripped him naked, otwithstanding the weather was intensely old, and gave him a large number of stripes. the victim thinks 200, with a thick leather belt, some times flat and some times with the edge. A man who appeared to be a Doctor, then advised them to desist, saying that they would finish the job the next day. They then put him back in the freight-car, with nothing but his clothes and an old rug to protect him during the night. In the mornng he was released and permitted to pay

An armed force styling themselves "Min nte-men," then took him into custody afresh, went into the woods again, made him strip, tied his hands around a tree, and then shaved his head as close as they could. The crowd urged him to tell all about his doings in the interior, said that they knew he was in the interior, said that they knew he was guilty of exciting slaves to insurrection, had tempered with them, and all that. Three or four said that if he would confess, his life should be spared, but that if he did not he would be strung up By this time Smithyman was half dead from exhaustion and fright, and believing that it was his only chance of safety from hanging, he boldly avowed that he had tampered with slaves.

With a shout the career listeners seized

With a shout, the eager listeners seized im, and some were for hanging him right cif. An attempt was made to get a rope around his neck, but others were so auxious for another operation that the would-be ex-centioners failed. Smithyman was stripped, ecutioners failed. Smithyman was stripped, and liquid tar, almost hot enough to scald, was poured over his head, and half blinded se he was, the victim was not allowed to put his bands to his eyes to keep the tar from blinding him altogether. They then stack him all over with loose cotton. After this was through they told him that he must start for Memphis immediately-forty miles off-and not stop till he reached that city. They gave him five minutes to but on his clother and while he was trying to pull off some of the cotton, several of the mob stood by kicking his limbs with their thick boots, black-ing his limbs with their thick boots, black-and blue, the marks of which kicking ha still bears. They then allowed him to start. Smithyman walked all the way to Memphis, and took the boat to this city.

Mr. Bright's Opinion of the Working Classes of America-Comparison With

those of England. In a recent speech delivered by Mr. Bright t Wakefield, England, he referred to a letter he had received about two years ago from Mr. Cobden, who was at that time in the United States of America, and in which the writer said that notwithstanding the artisan and laboring class in England had made greater progress during the last twenty-five years than they had during any former similar period of time, those classes in the United States were much further in advance than they were in England. This was a remarkthey were in Eogland. This was a remarkable fact, and Mr. Bright had never heard any man who disputed it. He met, not long ago, a gentleman connected with what was generally reported the most reputable of the press in England, who had been spending some days in the United States, and he gave the same accounts. He wanted to know what made the difference. It was not necessarily the form of Government. It was not necessarily the form of Government. sarily the form of Government. It was not a question of latitude or longitude; and people had to work in the United States; the machinery there did more labor, and the

land was not even as fertile.

How came it then, he asked their public writers, he asked their statesmen, he asked ministers of religion—how came it, then— this fact was notorious and indisputable— that in the United States the great body of the artisans and laboring classes were sommuch better off than they were in England? He knew of three causes that would account for it. In the United States the land was wholly free from all feudal law and tenures; the people were instructed by an extensive and thoroughly-working common school, useful to a degree infinitely beyond what the people of this country ever dreamed of; and further, that, from some cause or other that he could not then inquire into, the Govern-ment of the United States, although the opulation of each country was about 20,000,000, spent nearly £60,000,000 sterling less than the Government of this country. He only stated facts, and he said they were not in the least questions of party, not questions of forms of government, but questions of principles with regard to our legislation.

THE POPE OF ROME AND THE KING OF SAR-DINIA .- The Paris correspondent of the London Daily News Bayss

In the absence of positive news from Italy, we have letters, one of which, dated from Turin, aduces to an exchange of letters between the King of Italy and the Holy Father, baving for its object "an amicable arrangement" of their little differences. A mong the conditions proposed is one that the Pope abould abandon the temporal sovereignty in favor of the King, receiving a civil list of 5,000,000 livres, and 100,000 livres for each cardinal; with a piace in the Senste of the Kingdom of Italy. Both Pope and King would reside in the Rismal City—one at the Capitol, the other at the Vatican. This is probably a mere fancy sketch, of which we may expect to have many brought before the public eye pending the fluctuations of this most difficult Roman question. In the absence of positive news from Italy,

In Venice, Austria, some weeks ago, an old man had returned to him, through the postoffice, a sum of money equal to \$1,500, which had been stellen from him forty years before by an unknown person.

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writing or action; and it is to this source, and not to any peculiar factiousness in the supporters of Mr. Lincoln, that the sharpness of the division now made apparent between the North and the South is to be traced. In the North there are and give instructions, free of charge, to anable purgether, bind and tuck, all on the same ma warrant it for three years. Send or call for a circular containing full particus

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CINCINNATI, OHIO. How is it Singer's Sewing machines are universal ally send for manufacturing purposes? The plain reason why, is: Because they are better, more dura-Northern politicians Seeing no chance of doing that which has just been done, Mr. Webster, Mr. Everett, and a number of emi-

other Machine.

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Western Agent for Singer's Sewing-machine. These men, the natural leaders of the Republican party, were lost to them, owing to this fatal miscalculation, and Mr. Lincoln will have to carry on his Government by new and untried officials, in the face of an the best mold) - - - -

DON'T BELIEVE IT!

new and untried omciais, in the face of an Opposition full of ability and experience. It is, besides, asserted that, although the President is Republican, the majority of the two Chambers is Democratic; so that the new reign starts with that which is only too often the difficulty of American politics—a direct conflict between the Lexislature and WHEN YOU HEAR INTERESTED AND SERVING-MACHINES make work that will not stand the test of wear, don't you believe them, but examine for yourselves, and ask those who, from experience are able and willing to tall the truth about them and the work they do. The Machines are warranted for three years, and the work made on them is warranted as less crusi to that made on any other machine. Price of Machines, \$13. We will teach every body to operate the Machines, free of charge if they will call at the General Agency Office, in the second story of Carrieds Building, corner of Fourth and Walnut-six. Cinclessed. 62-cm direct conflict between the Legislature and the Executive. Probably this reflection will tend as much as any thing to soften the first any very considerable benefit to ourselves, and although we believe the Southern States to be a great deal more frightened than hurt

UNION MANUFACTURING CO.

to be a great deal more frightened than furthy the recent election, we rejoice, on higher and surer ground, that it has ended in the return of Mr. Lincoln.

We are glad to think that the march of slavery, and the dominecring tone which its advocates were beginning to assume over freedom, have been at length arrested and silenced. We rejoice that a vast community of our own race has at length given an Sloat Sewing-machine Co., or Philadelphia, Penn., and the LESTER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

PRINCIPAL WESTERS EALES-ROOM: No 63 West Fourth-st., of our own race has at length given an authoritative expression to sentiments which are entertained by every one in this country. WHERE THE DIFFERENT STYLES And the well-known Magufacturing Shuttle Mafounded on the doctrines of liberty and equality than the invention of shifts and devices to perpetuate servitude; and we hear Sloat and Lester Companies, Will be kept on Exhibition and Sale.

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Mr. & Mrs. Shank's Garibaldi, it says, has arrived at Caprara. He appears extremely happy; in the first place, because he has resigned the manage-ment of affairs at Naples into the hands of A DANCING ACADEMY.

NEW INSTITUTE BUILDING. Corner of Vice and Center.

or he as [deletf] "grows at deleter Freedom! Friendship! Charity! THE EIGHTH ANNUAL TREATY OF IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN, With the Pule faces, will be held at the NEW INSTITUTE HALL, ON VINE-ST.,

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Gell Geller Med A. Planck The Broth of the All S & La Sieve & Greye , of New Tork Hannen .

Grey A TRAGEDY IS ACTUAL LIFE.—A young girl, Augusta Grumbrecht, not long since lived in peace in her native village of Lishenburg, Kingdom of Hanover. On Wednesday last she arrived at St. Loois on hoard the stoamer Damiel G. Taylor, and on Thursday died. The assigned reasons are that ahe loyed and was betrayed, left her triends and kindred to hide her grief, and became a mother the day of her arrival there, suffered a fatal salargement of the heart a lew hours afterward, and expired his property of stately and the property of stately continued the short.

A foreign land among straugers, denied all ympathy, unknown to a single friend.